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8 November 1946

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia

**SUBJECT : The Prime Minister of Slovenia's Speech to
Communist Party Leaders**

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1. The Slovene Prime Minister said that the Central Committee of the Communist Party had observed increasing signs of passivity towards the regime among the masses of the population and in particular among former Partisans. He blamed the secretaries of the Committees for this situation and accused them of being too bureaucratic and devoting too little time to propaganda. He pointed out that the activation of the peasantry was one of the most difficult tasks confronting the Party.

2. The Slovene Prime Minister then stressed the urgent necessity for the formation of new co-operatives to aid in the switch-over of industry and agriculture from private to state ownership. He pointed out that the experience of the Soviet Union showed that a Communist state could not be achieved while private enterprise remained as a part of the country's economy. He admitted that the liquidation of private property was likely to receive great opposition from the peasantry who, he said, were the most powerful opponents of Communism in Slovenia and Croatia.

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25X1

- 3 -

3. The Prime Minister then told his listeners that they must work to prepare the ground in all Western countries for the realization of a universal Communist revolution which it was hoped might be achieved without another war. At the same time the Communist Party realized their opponents were unlikely to adopt a passive attitude toward such a situation, and it was for this reason that the new five-year plan of the Soviet Union was as much aimed at building more powerful armaments as it was at repairing the damages of war.

4. Marinko condemned the rise of Slovene "local patriotism" as shown in the criticism of plans to transfer certain industries, and of the accusation of over-centralization in Belgrade, which was being heard even among members of the Communist Party. These plans were necessary to satisfy the demands of strategy, and the transfer to Soviet Russia of industries which might be important in time of war would be offset by the aid which Russia would give them in return.

5. He concluded by pointing out that Communism was incompatible with unlimited nationalism and that the Slovene people would be a part of the great Communist system which owes allegiance to one supreme command in Moscow.

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